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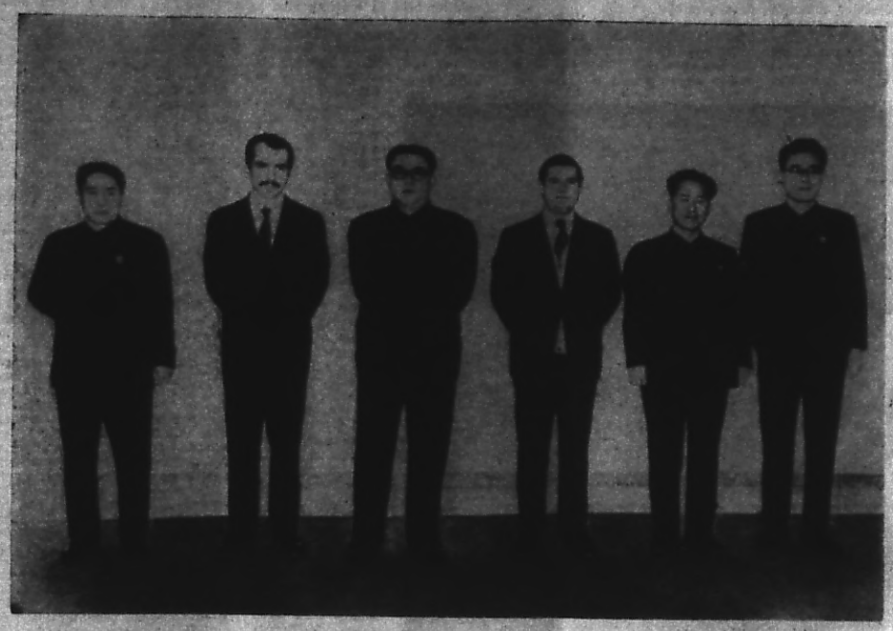

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Chilean Popular Unity Action Movement after receiving it

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Delegation of Chilean Popular Unity Action Movement

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on February 23 the delegation of the Chilean Popular Unity Action Movement on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Jose Rodrigo Amburocio, General Secretary of the Chilean Popular Unity Action Movement, and member of the delegation Comrade Carlos Alberto Portales, Member of the International Committee of the National Leadership of the Chilean Popular Unity Action Movement.

Also present were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu and Kim Jung Rin, Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretaries of the Party Central Committee, and Kim Yong Nam, Member of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly conversation with the guests.

"Long Live General KIM IL SUNG!" "The Great Sun Rose on April 15"

The Loyalty of South Korean People Adoring the Leader Grows Still Further

The people in south Korea are adoring Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people and the sun of our nation, and longing for the northern half of the Republic which is prospering and developing under his sagacious leadership. These sentiments of the south Korean people are growing day by day.

According to a report, at a gathering of workers in Seoul some time ago, a certain Choe said in an excited tone: "Why is it wrong for us to live full of hope, keeping the image of august Premier Kim Il Sung in our hearts?" Then he declared: "We absolutely support Premier Kim Il Sung."

In south Korea today the aspiration for independent, peaceful reunification of the country is mounting higher and, particularly, the ideology and stand of supporting and following Marshal Kim Il Sung as the only centre of the nation have become the irresistible general trend among the workers and the people of all other strata.

When the afore-said worker made his statement he meant to rebuke the south Korean puppet clique who are hell-bent on their repression of the people in a vain, foolish attempt to stem such a trend.

Expressing support to his statement, another worker said:

"Premier Kim Il Sung made the workers in the north the masters of the factories and the country and brought them the greatest pride and happiness in this world.

"The Premier will provide us, the workers in the south, with the same pride and happiness. The country must be reunified at an early date for this."

An intellectual surnamed Yun residing in Seoul, another report from south Korea says, spoke at a recent gathering of like-minded colleagues that the people in the northern half of the Republic under the wise leadership of the great Leader are leading a happy life with nothing more to be desired in the world.

The report quoted him as saying: "I support Premier Kim Il Sung. Whenever I listen to Radio Pyongyang, I shout 'Long live General Kim Il Sung!'"

Pointing out that for the south Korean people to be freed from the present miserable plight, the reunification of the country must be realized at an early date, he stressed that all the people should rise up and fight for carrying into practice the line of national reunification put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung.

When he started singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" with ardent reverence for the Leader, his friends present at the meeting joined him in chorus, the report added.

It was reported that a newsman called Kim had been taken to a puppet police box in Pusan because he introduced and propagandized among the inhabitants the splendid progress of the northern half of the Republic, expressing intense veneration for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader. In defiance of the fascist suppression by the enemy, he pledged himself to live and fight for the Leader with single-hearted devotion and shouted three cheers at the top of his voice: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" Some time ago, a patriotic south Korean inhabitant surnamed Kim scattered in many places of Seoul leaflets bearing the words: "The great sun rose on April 15" which set the hearts of citizens ablaze with adoration for the great Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The inhabitant performed this patriotic deed with a firm determination to live and fight singleheartedly for the great Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung, having deeply realized the wise leadership and lofty virtues of the Leader who rose as the great sun of the nation in the darkest period when the whole country was in distress under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and rescued the fatherland and the people and turned our country into a socialist power and an earthly paradise for the people.

He also boldly scattered handbills reading: "The south Korean people can get rid of the present slough of miseries and tribulations once and for all and lead a happy life only when they rise up and overthrow the puppet regime and establish a people's power" in front of the "embassy" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Seoul and in various other places of the city.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received New Year's cards from Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Prime Minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; **Josip Broz Tito**, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; **Dzemal Bijedic**, President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and **Hamani Diori**, President of the Republic of Niger.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, sent New Year's cards to them.

✦ The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, and Comrade **Kim Song Ae** received New Year's cards from Comrade Major **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, and his wife, and from **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia, and his wife.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, sent a New Year's card to **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram of New Year greetings from **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, sent him a telegram of greetings.

JOINT INFORMATION

on Visit of DPRK Party and Government Delegation to Republic of Cuba

A joint information on the visit of the Party and government delegation of our country to the Republic of Cuba was issued.

The joint information reads in part:

The Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, paid a goodwill visit to the Republic of Cuba between February 11 and 18, 1972 upon the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government.

The Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had friendly conversations and talks with Comrade Major Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Government; Comrade Major Raul Castro, Second Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, Comrade Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Ramiro Valdes and Comrade Sergio Del Valle, Minister of Interior.

At the talks which proceeded in a fraternal atmosphere of mutual understanding, the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on the question of strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and other questions of common concern.

The Korean side denounced the U.S. imperialists' "blockade policy" and ceaseless aggressive and provocative machinations against Cuba and expressed full support and solidarity for the struggle of the Cuban people for defending the gains of the revolution.

At the talks the Cuban side denounced the U.S. imperialists for occupying south Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime for intensifying fascist policy of repression after proclaiming the so-called "state of emergency."

The Cuban side also expressed full support to the new just proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south, holding north-south political negotiations, easing tension in the country and promoting peaceful reunification.

DPRK Government Delegations Visit Foreign Countries

Joint Information on Visit of DPRK Government Delegation to Czechoslovakia

A joint information concerning the visit of the DPRK government delegation to Czechoslovakia was made public on February 19.

Follows the gist of the joint information:

A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Foreign Minister Ho Dam paid an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from February 15 to 17, 1972 upon the invitation of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During its stay in Czechoslovakia, the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Foreign Minister Ho Dam held talks with the government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Engineer Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Minister.

At the talks held in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged opinions on the international issues of concern for both countries and reached a unanimity of views on further deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Czechoslovak side denounced the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and the neo-colonialist policy pursued by U.S. imperialism through the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

The Czechoslovak side expressed full support to the constructive proposal advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for forcing all the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea at once and solving the question of Korea's reunification peacefully in a democratic way without any interference of outside forces.

The Korean side expressed support to the efforts of the Czechoslovak people for further developing socialism in Czechoslovakia and to their efforts for ensuring security and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The Korean side expressed full support to the just demand of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic that West Germany admit that the "Munich agreement" is invalid from the very beginning.

Joint Information on Visit of DPRK Government Delegation to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan

A joint information was released on the visit of the government delegation of our country to the Sudan.

The joint information reads in part:

The government delegation of the friendly Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan from February 14, 1972, at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

The government delegation of the DPRK called on His Excellency Major General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and conveyed him the message and the sentiments of fraternity and friendship from the respected and beloved Leader, Premier Kim Il Sung, and received cordial hospitality and welcome from President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri.

The government delegation of the DPRK had contacts with the leading personnel of the DRS and held talks with the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan headed by Mahdi Mustafa Alamin, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister of the DRS.

The Korean side expressed satisfaction with the friendly relations forged between the governments of the DPRK and the DRS on the basis of durable friendship and fraternity between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

The Korean side also expressed the support of its government to the right of the Palestinian people to restore their territory and the struggle of the Arab nation for the liberation of the lost Arab territories.

The Sudanese side expressed understanding, support and encouragement for all the problems raised by the DPRK government delegation, especially for the question concerning the peaceful reunification of Korea free from outside interference, supported the right of the Korean people to shape their destiny by themselves and denounced all outside interferences obstructing Korea's reunification.

The Sudanese side also demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and supported the new proposal on concluding a peace agreement between north and south Korea advanced by His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, as an epochal and constructive step for removing the tension in Korea.

"Tonghae-ho" Arrives at Nampo Port with Gifts of Loyalty of Compatriots in Japan to the Great Leader, Marshal KIM IL SUNG, on His 60th Birthday

The ship "Tonghae-ho" arrived at the Nampo port on February 25, bringing gifts of loyalty of compatriots in Japan to be presented reverentially to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, the greatest national jubilee of our people.

Respectfully set up in the centre of the port was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who always leads our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and shows all paternal care for the overseas compatriots.

Present at the port to welcome "Tonghae-ho" were Comrades So Chol and Choe Yong Jin; Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; and other responsible functionaries of working people's organizations; cadres of government organs and social organizations, functionaries of local government organs and other personages concerned and a huge welcoming crowd.

When the ship "Tonghae-ho" carrying gifts to be presented reverentially to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, entered the port, the crowd warmly welcomed it, waving national flags and flowers. Children presented flowers to the crew alighting from the ship "Tonghae-ho."

A grand welcome meeting was held on the wharf.

The band struck up the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" when the meeting was declared open.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade So Chol.

He noted that the compatriots in Japan had "Tonghae-ho" built in the midst of the "150-day innovation movement" and sent gifts of loyalty to be presented to the respected and beloved Leader on his 60th birthday.

The proud achievements of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) were made thanks to the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who personally formed Chongryon and has led it to the victory of today and always looks after the compatriots in Japan with fatherly love, he stressed.

They are also a fruition of the struggle waged by the functionaries of Chongryon and the entire compatriots in Japan, united close around Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su, for carrying through to the end the teaching of the Leader with persistent efforts, upholding it with their whole heart, he said.

The entire people in the homeland, he declared, warmly hail all these proud achievements registered by Chongryon and the compatriots in Japan.

The valuable gifts to the Leader on his 60th birthday are an expression of the infinite allegiance of the entire functionaries of Chongryon and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan to the Leader, and our people express boundless joy and warm welcome for their presents, he said.

In conclusion he expressed the firm conviction that greater successes and victory were in store for Chongryon and compatriots in Japan in the struggle for building up more firmly the Chongryon organization led by Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su politically and ideologically on the basis of the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, for defending the democratic, national rights and for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Then the captain of "Tonghae-ho" handed to Comrade So Chol the list of the gifts from the compatriots in Japan to the great Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The meeting closed with the playing of "May the Leader Enjoy Good Health and a Long Life."

The DPRK Committee for the Promotion of International Trade gave a banquet in honour of the crew.

The ship "Tonghae-ho" arrives at the Nampo port bringing gifts of loyalty of our compatriots in Japan to the Leader

This Is How Our Arts Have Become a Golden Art

Our country was liberated from the 36-year-long Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and all Koreans gave themselves up to the tumult of a joy of the nation's rebirth.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, returned to Pyongyang in triumph and directed the work of building a new state.

It happened one of those days.

A light was bright in a room of his residence till the day dawned.

In the room he was talking with writers.

The Korean people had once been deprived of their country and their mother tongue by the Japanese imperialists. Our artists had been compelled to give up their pens or leave theatres and become wanderers. After the liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung had banded them together to organize the General Federation of Literature and Art.

Now he called some of them to his home, and showed them clearly the way to be followed by our artists in the liberated country and told them what he experienced in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The then situation at home was complex and he himself had to make out a very tight schedule for the building of a new country. Yet he took time to organize and direct with deep interest the work of developing the democratic national culture.

What he told them that night gives us an insight into his lofty intention to bring into full bloom our national culture which had been wantonly trampled under foot due to the Japanese imperialist policies of making our people unenlightened and of eliminating our national culture.

Way back in the early years of his revolutionary activities, regarding literature and art as a powerful weapon in the revolutionary struggle, the Leader shaped his great, *Juche*-based thoughts on the revolutionary literature and art and personally directed the work for developing them throughout the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. He himself wrote many revolutionary works in those years.

In this way our Party-like literature and art struck deep roots in the days of the struggle for liberation of the country, and his immortal classical works gave birth to our revolutionary socialist literature and art and laid their firm foundations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"Literature and art play an important role in the communist education of the popular masses. Writers and artists are entrusted with the important responsibility of portraying the real heroes of both our revolution and the building of a new life, thereby educating people in the ideas of the Party and the working class." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 129.)

Attaching great importance to the missions and role of literature and art in the revolution and construction, the Leader gave the programmatic instructions and showed in person every possible concern in order to bring them into full bloom.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught that we must build up a new national culture reflecting the life and feelings of our people, while critically inheriting the eternal cultural heritage of our people and also assimilating the successes of other countries on the stand of *Juche* and that a decisive struggle must be waged against all manifestations of the reactionary bourgeois ideas in literature and art and against their infiltration from without and for developing them into a revolutionary literature and art which serve the working people in every way.

The Leader made an overall elucidation of all the questions of principle, theoretical and practical, that arise in building up and developing the revolutionary socialist literature and art—the question of thoroughly establishing the unitary ideological system of our Party in literature and art and the question of definitely following the working-class line and properly combining the ideological content with the artistic quality.

At each stage of the development of the revolution the Leader not only indicated the path to be followed by our literature and art but also closely guided the creative work of our writers and artists and cared even for their life with paternal affection.

At the hard time of the Fatherland Liberation War against the brigandish invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors he made the Supreme Headquarters look after their life and work, took measures to build a big underground theatre at Moran-bong in Pyongyang and met writers and artists on a number of occasions to give earnest teachings on the orientation of the war-time literature and art and on their missions and words of encouragement.

He taught them that the art of a heroic people must naturally be heroic one and that the art of a people who has entered a world arena must naturally rise to the world level. This teaching inflamed them with fresh zeal for creation and inspiration.

The creative work of our artists was intensified still more, even when the flame of the war was raging all over the country. Their works infused redoubled fighting spirit and courage into the minds of the brave People's Armymen and the people fighting against the enemy and became a sharp dagger to his heart.

In the postwar period, too, the Leader exerted much efforts to more thoroughly establish *Juche* in literature and art, as in case of all other domains, inducing our writers and artists to create the works in line with the reality that was developing at the speed of Chollima.

Thus, our literature and art flowered more and more as the days went by.

At the Seventh World Youth and Students Festival held in Vienna in August 1959 our arts gripped the hearts of all people and were known as a "golden art." At the Helsinki Festival our art copped first in the art contest participated in by some 100 countries and was highly praised as the "most excellent art in the world."

This success owes to the wise guidance of the Leader. Though he was so busy with the state affairs, he helped our writers and artists suggesting plots of stories he himself had thought and seeing our motion pictures without exception.

He gave titles to numerous films and took an epochal measure to improve the film production at an enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee held in the film studio.

When he went to a co-operative farm for on-the-spot guidance he met an artist who came there for sketching and praised him for his coming down to the village to live with the people and create an art reflecting their life more vividly. He then asked him in detail whether he got an ample supply of good colors for his creative work, as parents showed concern for their children enquiring about their school things. And he earnestly instructed the staff of the managerial board of the farm to provide him with all conditions for his life and creative work.

His paternal affection and warm concern were not confined to that artist.

True, since liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has given teachings for our literature and art on more than 1,400 occasions.

Like this, the Leader brought up our writers and artists as reliable fighters of our Party for literature and art. Not only that. He strove to lay a mass foundation of our literature and art and make them a garden of flowers.

Under the rays of his profound affection circles of literature and art are active among the workers, peasants, youth and students everywhere in our country.

It is not rare in our country that an ordinary co-op farmer becomes a singer who is loved by the people and that a young lumberjack in a remote mountain village is brought up as a merited actor.

Our literature and art have flowered along the line of socialist realism.

This is indeed ascribable to the *Juche*-oriented line of literature and art advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and to his wise guidance and paternal concern.

Our writers and artists have created a large number of excellent works including the revolutionary masterpieces portraying in depths and on a broad scale the history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people and their grandiose struggle at present.

The film production in particular has developed by leaps and bounds.

Before the liberation the movie industry in our country was negligible, but now our film studios produce scores of feature films every year.

The *Juche*-motivated, original aesthetic idea of the great Leader has been brilliantly embodied in the realms of music and fine arts, too. The struggle has been waged against the infiltration of the trends of reactionary bourgeois literature and art and the restorationist tendency has been overcome. As a result, our musicians have composed many songs of popular melody which suit the feelings of the Koreans and are easy to sing, and a great success has been scored also in realizing contemporaneity in music. Progress has been made in the fine arts. The traditional art of drawing, vivid and simple, has been carried forward on the basis of the Korean painting which has an artistic form peculiar to the oriental painting and new coloring has been given to it. In consequence, the characteristics of the Korean painting—dynamism, beautifulness and exquisiteness—have come to be displayed to the fullest extent.

Oil painting has made an innovatory development to suit the feelings of our people. Great successes have been achieved in all fields of literature and art including dance, plastic arts and photography.

All works of literature and art have great part in the communist education of the people and in the working-classization and revolutionization of the whole society.

Our splendid national culture and art which have been flowering to the full under the wise guidance of the Leader are now praised by the world revolutionary people as the "most prominent of all arts in the world," a "golden art," and "art like a beacon fire burning in the darkness" and as an "example of the revolutionary art rousing the people to struggle."

Yun Jong Ok

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, among the artistes

A Truly Revolutionary and Popular Art

—Korea's Art As Seen by Foreigners—

The Pyongyang Opera Troupe for "A Sea of Blood" and the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe are now making performance tours of various countries of the world.

Their performances win great popularity and evoke a wide repercussion everywhere they go.

"'A Sea of Blood' Is a World-famous Masterpiece"

The Pyongyang Opera Troupe for "A Sea of Blood" visited China, Algeria and Romania from October last year up to now.

The revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" which it presented on the stage is based on "A Sea of Blood," an immortal classical masterpiece in our country.

Its presentation was highly acclaimed by the audience each time.

In China

Commenting on the opera "A Sea of Blood," the Chinese paper **Renmin Ribao** said:

"The revolutionary national opera 'A Sea of Blood' overflowing with strong militant spirit and revolutionary passion completely gripped the hearts of the audience."

"The opera 'A Sea of Blood' is a grand hymn of praise to the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people," the paper stressed.

Another paper **Kuangming Ribao** said: "The Korean revolutionary opera 'A Sea of Blood' is a great work of art in which the revolutionary ideological content is well blended with the national form of art."

"The Korean comrades-in-arms created a new form of opera art truly serving the workers, peasants and other working people and serving the revolution," it added.

In Algeria

After seeing the performance, a resident in Algiers remarked:

"'A Sea of Blood' is a world-famous masterpiece. Through the revolutionary opera 'A Sea of Blood,' we can understand how to make the revolution. Korea is an absolutely perfect socialist country and a fine example in all spheres including literature and art."

A Tunisian youth residing in Algiers said with emphasis:

"'A Sea of Blood' is really an immortal masterpiece showing the complete victory of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader."

He went on: "'A Sea of Blood' will make a great contribution to awakening the people who have not yet got rid of the darkness, to putting an end to exploitation, oppression, ill-treatment and humiliation on the globe and to enabling the world people to live happily all together."

A conductor of the Algiers National Theatre said: "Your music is unimaginably beautiful." Salih, a reporter of the Algerian Broadcasting Station, observed: "The dances in the opera are very fascinating and graceful."

An Algerian paper **El Moudjahid** wrote:

"The revolutionary opera 'A Sea of Blood' perfectly reflects the great revolutionary thought and high artistry which should be depicted by the opera art, and it supplies a model for the opera as a compound of all art forms and represents the starting-point of a truly revolutionary and popular opera."

In Romania

Giving his impressions of the revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood," an official of a ministry of Romania remarked:

"This opera is revolutionary and communist. The revolutionary opera 'A Sea of Blood' is a great school and true textbook for communist education."

A functionary of a house of culture said: "The revolutionary opera 'A Sea of Blood' is a perfectly new opera of socialist style." And a stage director had this to say: "The revolutionary opera 'A Sea of Blood' is an opera transcending the general understanding of the world trend of opera and an example of the most revolutionary operas at the present times, and it could be created only in Korea."

"An Art Sparkling Like the Morning Star"

The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe which toured Singapore, India, Burma and France from November last year to February this year put on the stage a colourful programme including music and dance. Its performances drew a huge crowd of people in those countries.

In Singapore

Jek Yeun Thong, Minister of Culture, made the following comment:

"We saw performances of many foreign art troupes before. But it is the first time for us to see such an excellent art as performed by the Korean art troupe."

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Culture said: "I felt a pride in my being in Asia when I saw the performance of the Korean art troupe. Korea's art is a great honour for Asia."

In India

An Indian paper carried a critique, which reads in part: "Korea's art is called a golden art. This speaks of its perfect richness. Korea's art is well harmonized with truthfulness, euphoria and beauty."

A parliamentarian of India said: "Your performance is wonderful, indeed. The art of Korea is an art of the world's first class."

In Burma

Tin Tun, Secretary of the Ministry of Information, said:

"The Korean art has efflorescend and developed into the best one in the world for its rich ideological content, high artistry and good coordination. It is attributable to the wise leadership of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader."

U Ma Shwa, a Burmese newsman, said:

"The art of Korea is quite enchanting and elegant. It is rich in ideological content and high in artistic value. It is revolutionary, militant and instructive. So, Korea's art is an example of art in the world."

Maung Ne U, a college student in Rangoon, said in an emphatic tone: "Korea's art is an art sparkling like the morning star, which provides a powerful weapon to the people engaged in the revolution."

In France

A worker called Jean Klaus said: "The 'Song of General Kim Il Sung' gave us great strength, courage and confidence." He then added:

"You sang of the great Leader only once in chorus when the curtain rose. I would like to ask you to sing once more the 'Song of General Kim Il Sung' in the finale. Then, all of us shall join you in singing the song of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the revolution, with profound respect for him."

Capron, a university professor, remarked: "As it reflects the *Juche* idea of great Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean art throws its radiant rays."

Kim Ik Gwon

To Reduce Distinction between Heavy and Light Labour Is Primary Task in Fulfilment of Three Major Tasks of Technical Revolution

In his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, set forth the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction, and the unique line on carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution which constitute the main content of the plan.

He set it as the three major tasks of the technical revolution to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work to a considerable extent and free the women from household chores. And he taught that great efforts should be exerted, first of all, to reduce the difference between heavy and light labour.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, instructed:

"Great efforts should be exerted, first of all, to reduce the difference between heavy and light labour, eliminate heat-affected labour and harmful labour and widely introduce semi-automation and automation in all fields of the national economy." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 58.)

The policy of directing great efforts, above all, to narrowing down the distinction between heavy and light labour in the carrying out of the three major tasks of the technical revolution is associated with the great love and deep solicitude of the fatherly Leader to free our working people from arduous, labour-consuming work at the shortest possible date and enable them to enjoy a more bountiful and cultured life.

The task of the technical revolution for reduction of the difference between heavy and light labour is a task which is raised by the fundamental requirement of socialist and communist construction for complete liberation of the working people from arduous labour, a hangover from the exploiter society, and for eradication of the difference in labour. It is, at the same time, a problem whose solution is urgently required by the new stage of development of the technical revolution in our country.

In our country industrialization has been completed in a short space of time and modern heavy industry with the powerful machine-building industry as its core created. As a result, material and technical foundations have been laid to carry out the task of the technical revolution for reducing the difference between heavy and light labour, a task to be fulfilled in a higher stage of technical development.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, advanced the task for narrowing down the distinction between heavy and light labour and defined it as the primary task in carrying out the technical revolution for emancipation of all the working people from toilsome work. It most correctly reflects the actual conditions and the new demand of the development of the technical revolution.

The reason why the diminution of the distinction between heavy and light labour presents itself as the primary task is that in our country industry has a great share in the gross output of social produce and in the national income and that out of our working people engaged in production those in the domain of industry hold the biggest proportion.

Only when the technical revolution is pushed ahead and comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation are realized in the sphere of industry, is it possible to increase the material wealth of society more rapidly and bring about a decisive advance in relieving all the working people from laborious work.

Another reason is that through the further strengthening of the technical equipment of industry, the leading branch of the national economy, we can reinforce the technical equipment of the national economy as a whole and successfully carry out the work of narrowing down the distinction between agricultural and industrial work and delivering women from the burdens of household chores.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, not only set it as the primary task in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution to reduce the difference between heavy and light labour but also indicated specific ways for elimination of arduous labour, basing himself on an overall analysis of the technical development in all fields of our national economy and of the concrete forms of arduous labour.

In this connection, the Leader taught that a technical innovation movement should be unrolled in the domain of the extracting industry where there remains hard and labour-consuming work more than in any other branches so as to make the labour in this field easy, highly productive and safer.

Thanks to the thorough implementation of our Party's policy on pushing the extracting industry ahead of the processing industry, the level of the technical equipment has been raised considerably and labour has become easier in the field of extracting industry.

The level of technical equipment in this domain, however, is still relatively lower than in other branches and there remains hard and labour-consuming work.

It can be explained by the fact that the object of work for the extracting industry is nature and so the working conditions are diverse and the introduction of machine technology suited to the characteristics of the production processes is very difficult and complicated. It can also be explained by the fact that the technical equipment of the extracting industry is very backward owing to the aftermath of colonial exploitation.

The Leader taught that to do away with hard and labour-consuming work in the sphere of extracting industry we should effect comprehensive mechanization and gradually go over to semi-automation and automation in the ore mines and bituminous coal mines and bring about a decisive turn in mechanization at the anthracite mines. He also taught that the level of mechanization of work should generally be raised in the realm of forestry and that the fishing industry should equip itself with large, modern and all-purpose vessels to realize comprehensive mechanization in fish catching.

This teaching fully conforms with the present level of technical equipment of the extracting industry and the direction of its technical development. And it provides the most rational and effective way for converting the heavy labour in this field into a light one.

In accordance with the policy set forth by the Leader, comprehensive mechanization will be introduced in coal and ore mining, digging, loading and hauling operations in a few years ahead in our country and there will be a switchover to semi-automation and automation, the high stage of mechanization. Thus, the level of technical equipment of the mines and collieries will be elevated and the workers in this domain be freed completely from arduous labour.

Besides, the level of mechanization of work will generally be raised so that we can do arduous and laborious work with ease.

In the domain of the fishing industry, many large vessels furnished with up-to-date navigation and fishing facilities, various kinds of fishing tackles and cultural facilities will be used to conduct fishing operations safely and easily and catch more fish.

The Leader taught that we should introduce efficient construction machines in greater numbers in capital construction which, along with the extracting industry, is a domain where heavy labour still remains a great deal and should raise the proportion of precast construction and decisively uplift the level of mechanization in construction.

He taught that one of the important tasks in eliminating toilsome work is to turn out and supply larger quantities of various highly-efficient loading and unloading equipments and makedly raise the level of mechanization in loading and unloading operations.

The Leader clearly indicated practical ways for eradicating heat-affected labour and harmful labour in the sphere of industry.

To eliminate heat-affected labour and harmful labour is a demand for the promotion of the health of the working people under our socialist system where man is valued most and it is an indispensable demand for emancipating the working people from arduous labour.

Therefore, our Party carried on technical transformation in this domain with all consistency.

But heat-affected labour and harmful labour have not yet disappeared completely in the domain of industry.

The Leader taught that to liquidate heat-affected labour once and for all, we should automate all the production processes which involve heat-affected labour, beginning with those branches where heat is particularly intense, and go over to remote control step by step.

This teaching of his indicates the order of priority and direction for eliminating heat-affected labour in all domains of industry where work is done in the heat. It shows active and sagacious ways for constantly raising the level of automation.

In the domain of harmful labour, too, when the technical transformation is stepped up in this way and noxious matters caused in the course of production are removed altogether, harmful labour will turn into a harmless one and the phenomena affecting the health of workers and production will thoroughly be prevented.

All the tasks for diminution of the difference between heavy and light labour, the tasks advanced by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, fully correspond to the mature demand of the socio-economic development and the lawful requirement of the technical development in our country. The fulfilment of these tasks is the most correct way for discharging at an earlier date the lofty task of the Communists aimed at freeing all the working people from arduous labour once and for all.

Pak Ju Sol

Revolutionary National Opera "A Sea of Blood"

Our artists put on the stage the revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood." The opera is on at the theatre evoking emotions of the masses.

The opera is based on the screen version of the homonymous classical drama which was created in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

The drama "A Sea of Blood" was an immortal classical work which, as a resplendent embodiment of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and his *Juche*-oriented thoughts on literature and art, roused the people forcefully to the anti-Japanese armed struggle and set a wonderful example in creating literature and art of socialist realism at the time when the revolutionary tempest was raging all over.

The drama brought the ferocity and brutality of Japanese imperialist aggressors to full light, proved the greatness and validity of the line of the Leader on the anti-Japanese armed struggle by means of superb artistic generalization and vividly depicted the lofty, spiritual and moral character of the revolutionary fighters who were growing as real Communists in the thick of brilliant struggle to carry the line into practice.

The opera "A Sea of Blood" fully carries the ideological and artistic quality of the original drama.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against it always becomes more organized and tenacious."

The opera proves the truth of the Leader's remarks through an extensive, profound artistic representation.

The story is set in the 1930's, at a time when the peasants put up a fight against the Japanese imperialists and the reactionary landlords in the Kando area under the impact of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Unable to withstand exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists, Yun Sop, husband of the heroine, leaves his homeland and settles in a rural village in the northern Kando. He joins in the struggle demanding the reduction of farm rent.

In order to put it down the devilish Japanese imperialists storm into the village and kill the people right and left, setting fire to houses. Unfortunately, Yun Sop is arrested and burnt to death by the cold-blooded enemy. The village is engulfed in a sea of blood, in a sea of fire, as a result of the barbarous "punitive operation" of the Japanese aggressors.

This tragic event awakens the people. They come to realize that for exploited and oppressed people there are only two roads—die with folded arms or rise and fight against the enemy—and that an armed struggle alone will bring them a true life, freedom and liberation.

The opera brings this truth home by throwing into strong relief the courses of the development of the character of Won Nam's mother, the heroine, and the establishment of her revolutionary world outlook.

Won Nam's mother is overcome with sorrow over the death of her husband in the alien land. But, when she hears the news of General Kim Il Sung leading the Korean people along the road of victory and glory, she becomes animated with hope and joy. And she eventually moves to a village at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san. Influenced by a political worker of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, she is awakened step by step till she turns out in the revolutionary struggle. Aware that for the exploited and oppressed people like her there is only the road of revolution, the road of struggle, she devotes herself to the revolutionary struggle and sends Won Nam, her beloved son, to join the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

The bitter struggle tempers her into a strong-willed revolutionary.

She, as chairman of the Women's Association, awakens the village women to national and class consciousness, rallies them into the association and enlists them in the revolutionary struggle.

She volunteers to take up the difficult job of bringing explosives from a miners' quarter, in order to help the attack of a unit of the Guerilla Army on an enemy-held town.

She is arrested and put to merciless torture, but never gives in.

The action develops showing how the revolutionary organizations grow in scope and strength in spite of ever-intensified suppression of the enemy, how the ties of kinship between the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the people is strengthened and how the guerillas' attack is launched on a town in combination with a popular uprising, how the situation favourable to the victory of the revolution is ripening in this course.

The artistic scenes the opera unfolds tell us how the strategic and tactical lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, are correct.

The opera in this part confirms again the truth that it is essential for victory of the revolutionary struggle to keep up an active struggle going through thick and thin, build up solidly the main force of the revolution while rearing the nuclear elements and expanding and consolidating the mass foundation, and thus actively greet the great event of the revolution.

Through the portrayal of the character of the mother the opera shows what a great strength the ordinary people, the popular masses, can display for the revolution, when they are revolutionized in the crucible of struggle.

The mother is set free and returns home.

She gives shelter to a political worker of the guerilla unit, when he comes to her house, seriously wounded by the pursuing enemy.

The ferocious enemy drags her little son named Ul Nam out of the house, and threatens her, saying that her son will be shot to death if she fails to bring out the political worker. But she protects him keeping staunchness and helps the guerillas' struggle.

She burns with a determination for vengeance on the enemy. She leads members of the Women's Association to join in an attack on the enemy-controlled town. She herself finishes off the enemy soldiers and opens the gate to the town for the attack of guerillas.

The opera ends with a scene showing the mother calling on the victorious guerillas and the people to keep on a more staunch struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

The opera exposes the brutal nature of the Japanese imperialists to the fullest extent with all forms of representation.

Through the depiction of the babarities of the Japanese imperialists the opera strongly indicts their never-to-be-pardoned crimes against the Korean people. It appeals us to have a higher degree of hatred and revolutionary vigilance against the Japanese militarists, who have now cut up rough to regain their old position as colonial ruler and realize the old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" since they were revived under the wings of U.S. imperialism.

Indeed, the revolutionary national opera "A Sea of Blood" sets an example in the creation of the *Juche*-oriented, revolutionary national opera by carrying creditably into effect the principles and methods of its creation set by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in a unique way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"The lofty ideological content combined with a high artistic quality is the only just criterion upon which to determine the value of works of art."

The opera perfectly combines the socialist revolutionary ideological content with a high artistic quality which is full of national flavours.

The music, songs, dances and stage art fully contribute to bringing out the message.

Especially the revolutionary, elegant and exquisite national melodies of songs and popular music subtly convey the lofty ideological content of the opera. Particularly noteworthy in this opera is that couplet, a well-refined form of popular music, is adopted widely instead of recitative and excellent pieces of music are repeated at scenes of dramatic importance, with the result that the central message comes over more forcefully.

In the opera obbligato is used not only to create dramatic motives and atmosphere but also to throw the spiritual world of the heroine into strong relief and enrich the ideological and artistic quality of the opera, while working with the subject songs and ushering in choruses.

In this opera the dances, along with the songs, serve as an important means of representation.

The dances not only make the performance more colourful and beautiful but greatly contribute to bringing out the ideological content and artistic quality of the opera as a whole.

The background setting, too, is superb. Working with the effect of slide lighting it proves fruitful in furthering representation and deepening the ideological and artistic quality of the opera.

The opera succeeds in reproducing the great theme of the original drama in a unique way.

That is why the revolutionary people who saw the opera praise it, saying that it is an "example of the opera as a compound of all art forms," an "example of art serving the revolution and construction" and that it gives a "great inspiration to the oppressed people in their righteous struggle for independence and liberation."

A well-known foreigner has this to say:

"The rapid development and flowering of the Korean literature and art owe to the brilliant tradition of the revolutionary literature and art which was established by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. They are now known all over the world as a golden art."

Hong Rae Hi

Mother, heroine, finishes off the enemy and opens the gate for the attack of guerillas

Mother calls on the people to come out as one in the struggle against Japanese imperialism

National Students Art Festival Exhibits High Artistic Level

The national students art festival which opened on February 14 at the theatre of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace closed after scoring a big success.

The participants in the festival decorated the stage with works depicting in various artistic forms the half-century-long brilliant revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty communist virtues and the infinite adoration and allegiance of our Red students to the Leader.

The works selected in the provincial eliminations showed that the activities of mass culture and art are brisk among our students who are growing up as true revolutionaries of Korea in the bosom of the fatherly Leader and their artistic talents have been greatly cultivated through the mass culture and art activities.

The music drama "Site of Study Defended by the General amid the Gun Smoke" by the Chongjin Normal College impressively tells a story that during the trying days of the Fatherland Liberation War the Leader, busy as he was guiding the work at the front, dropped in at a middle school, examined the roster and school curriculum and then went to a nearby A-A gun unit of the People's Army and instructed the soldiers to defend the school so that voices of children reading books might not be ceased. The spectators were deeply moved by the paternal love of the Leader.

The Pyongyang city student art group members who adorned the last-day festival stage with dances, vaudeville, music drama, poem drama and other colourful numbers showed a high artistic level in describing the joy of the students who happily study in the bosom of the Leader to become able national cadres and reflecting their ardent loyalty to the Leader.

The recent national students art festival fully proved that our country has big reserves for the further development of art.

Brisk Activity of a Workers' Art Group

The working people of our country today are the genuine enjoyers and makers of culture under the socialist system established by the fatherly Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught:

"The masses of the people are the makers of socialist culture, and literature and art in our society can advance speedily only with the wide participation of the working masses."

Already in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the Leader initiated the revolutionary literary idea of developing literature and art in reliance upon the strength of the masses, and he has constantly directed deep attention to the advancement of art among the masses of our working people.

Even when he is busy in giving on-the-spot guidance, the fatherly Leader often takes time off to see for himself simple performances of our workers and peasants. Then he gives them detailed accounts of how to improve their presentations and provides them with all necessary conditions for their artistic activities.

Thus, in our country amateur art groups are organized at all work places and brisk literary activities are conducted on a mass scale. In the course of this, our working people give full play to their artistic talents.

The workers' art group at the March 30 Factory in Pyongyang is one of such examples. As is known, between late February and early March last year, the workers of Huichon upheld the torch of new technical innovation, after receiving on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. When this news started spreading rapidly throughout the country, the art group of the said factory immediately responded to the appeal of the working class of Huichon. They prepared dramatic sketch "Technical Innovation," comic-story telling "Output Goes Up" and other militant pieces of work and presented performances to inspire the workers to effect a new technical innovation. Their entertainment touched the heart-strings of workers and made them feel all the more deeply the great love of the fatherly Leader who is always concerned to see our working people do their labour with ease and make them the master of modern technical civilization.

The amateur artists make it an immutable rule to conduct such art activities. Whenever the Party and the Leader call the working people to a new struggle, they go to the workers and entertain them with a variety of pieces to actively encourage them.

This year they have performed on a number of occasions.

The literary activities are also participated in by broad sections of workers, not to mention the art group members.

At the factory, inter-workshop or inter-workteam art contests take place and workteam-wide or workshop-wide performances are also often exhibited. As a result, artistic temperaments of the workers are cultivated to the full.

Particularly noteworthy is the artistic skill of workers' art group members, which has reached a very high level.

All of them can act satisfactorily for diverse forms of stage art, such as music, dance and drama.

Of course, it is not from the outset that they have such a fine artistic talent.

To take the case of the performers of the music sketch "We Sing of the Fatherly Leader's Affection," a work of the factory art group members themselves. At first, they were simply ashamed to appear on the stage.

But they have cultivated and improved their artistic dispositions in the course of their labour life and art group activities.

In the true sense of the word, they are much of professional actors, writers, composers and directors. Almost all their presentations are of their own make.

For instance, the one-act play "Let Us Hasten the Day" created by them reflects the earnest desire of our people for the country's independent reunification. It calls for intensifying the struggle for increased production to bring earlier the day of reunification. It was highly acclaimed at the national workers' art festival.

The artistic talents of our working people are now in full bloom under the great affection of the fatherly Leader.

It is on this basis that our art admired by the world people as a "golden art" is witnessing its greater efflorescence from day to day.

Yun Jong

Proposal for North-South Political Negotiations Is Fair and Above-board Programme to Solve the Question of National Reunification

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, said as follows on the 10th of last January in his answers to the questions raised by reporters of Japanese newspaper **Yomiuri Shimbun:**

"We advocate strengthening contacts and ties between north and south and holding north-south political negotiations to solve the question of national reunification."

"We are ready to have negotiations with all political parties of south Korea including the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party and the Nationalist Party at any time and at any place agreed upon."

The Leader's proposal for north-south political negotiations is a fair and aboveboard programme for a reasonable solution to many problems in ending the tragedy of national split and in peacefully re-unifying the country.

The proposal represents the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic to expedite the peaceful reunification of the country, the national aspiration of our people, by eliminating, through north-south contacts and negotiations, the obstacles to reunification.

The basic stand underlying the proposal is to realize the independent national reunification in accordance with the unanimous will of the Korean people and through their united efforts, on the principle of national self-determination, by frustrating the obstructive manoeuvres of all foreign forces in south Korea, particularly U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

In order to attain national reunification, the Korean people who are directly involved in the problem and responsible for its solution must have contacts and negotiations between themselves.

Conclusion of a peace agreement between north and south, drastic reduction of armed forces of north and south following the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and re-establishment of economic and cultural relations—all these problems for the peaceful reunification of the country can be settled through contacts and negotiations by the Korean people in north and south.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's proposal for having talks with all political parties in south Korea including the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party and the Nationalist Party reflects the desire of our people to remove the barriers between north and south and to solve the question of the national reunification in a peaceful way through political negotiations.

Our Party firmly believes that, if various parties in north and south Korea exchange their political views on the national reunification and actively conduct bilateral and multilateral negotiations to find reasonable ways for peaceful reunification, they can settle the question of national reunification peacefully.

Extensive contacts and talks between the representatives of the political parties in north and south will promote mutual understanding, attain national harmony and unity and open the door for reunification.

That is why the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic set forth the most fair and reasonable programme for peaceful reunification of the country and have all along advocated north-south contacts and negotiations to translate it into reality.

Our Party and Government, ever since liberation, have made proposals and suggestions on more than 130 occasions for the peaceful reunification of the country to appropriate authorities, political parties and social organizations in south Korea. Each of the proposals called for north-south contacts and negotiations.

The consistent efforts of our Party and Government for contacts and negotiations between north and south have been repeatedly and clearly expressed in the eight-point proposals for national salvation advanced at a session of the Supreme People's Assembly held in April last year and, particularly, in the Leader's speech made on August 6 last year and in his New Year address this year.

Going against the current of the times and the aspiration of the people, however, the Pak Jung Hi clique are hindering the north-south Red Cross talks on the one hand and on the other are making a fuss about fictitious "threat of southward invasion"; they have declared "a state of emergency" in an attempt to aggravate the situation.

Obstinately opposing the fair proposal of our Party and Government for peaceful reunification, which reflects the unanimous aspiration of our nation, these hoodlums are running wild to "build up strength" to overpower north Korea and realize "reunification by prevailing over communism."

Homogeneous is our nation which has flourished on one and the same land, sharing sweets and bitters from olden times. Therefore, the question of our national reunification is not a matter of conquering or being conquered, nor is it a problem involving "strength." It is a question of terminating the tragedy of territorial division and national split caused by the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea and restoring national unity.

The proposal of our Party and Government for north-south political negotiations is intended for a peaceful solution of the question of national reunification.

In the future, too, as in the past our Party and Government will make every effort to effect the north-south negotiations on the question of the peaceful reunification of the country at any time and at any place.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, said:

"We always keep our door opened to anyone for negotiations and contacts between the north and the south. If anyone, though he committed crimes against the country and the people, sincerely repents of his past doings and takes a road of patriotism for the peaceful reunification of the country, we will not ask about his crimes but gladly negotiate with him about the question of the country's reunification."

Reflected in the words of the Leader is the noble idea of his to magnanimously enlist all the people, who are concerned for the interests of the country and the nation, in solving the question of the country's reunification, the supreme task of our nation, tiding over the ruinous national crisis in south Korea.

Our Party and Government consider that sincere negotiations proceeding from the same love for the future of our homeland and nation will without a shadow of doubt lay common grounds and provide a chance of taking measures of national significance to promote reunification, despite political antagonism and differences between social systems in north and south.

We have an historical experience of sitting together at the Joint Conference in April 1948, when we discussed state affairs with representatives of progressive political parties and social organizations and of right-wing political parties and social organizations in south Korea.

The south Korean rulers now reject negotiations on some pretext or other even without meeting each other. This is not an attitude for solving the question of reunification peacefully.

If they keep the door shut, the situation will be more serious, and that will only benefit the U.S. and Japanese aggressors who seek to keep south Korea as their permanent colony.

The south Korean rulers should give up their reliance on outside forces and desist from treachery to the nation before it is too late. They should take the stand truly Korean, and have courage to respond to the fair and aboveboard proposals of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

Our Party and Government have made it clear more than once that if anyone takes a road of patriotism for the peaceful reunification of the country, we will not ask about his past doings but are ready to negotiate with him irrespective of differences in political views and ideology.

However, if the south Korean puppet clique do not respond to the proposal but persist in treachery against the country and the people, prattling about "reunification by prevailing over communism" under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, that will only hasten their doom.

All the patriotic forces of north and south Korea will open the way for contacts and negotiations between the north and the south through united efforts, realize co-operation and exchange and accomplish the cause of reunification of the country after the foreign aggressive forces are withdrawn.

Hong Chun Sam

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

We Sternly Denounce Vandalic Scheme of U.S. Imperialists and Their Stooges to Destroy Ankor Temple, Precious National Cultural Inheritance of Fraternal Cambodian People and Valuable Cultural Wealth of Mankind

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 22 denouncing the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for their vandalic scheme to destroy the historic remains in Ankor of the Cambodian people.

The statement points out that the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique committed in May and June 1971 the criminal act of seriously damaging the historic remains in the Ankor district by indiscriminate bombing and bombardment, and now they are scheming to conduct genocide operation in this area, openly blaring that they have the "right" to "protect" the historic remains in Ankor and fight inside the historic remains.

This is a glaring revelation of their shameless attempt to spread further the war of aggression in Cambodia and destroy and obliterate the precious cultural relics and civilization of mankind and an open challenge to the revolutionary people and peace-loving people of the whole world who demand an immediate end to the war of aggression in Cambodia and Indochina.

The statement says:

It is the sacred national duty and legitimate rights of the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and the Cambodian people to protect the historic remains in Ankor from the destruction and pillage by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people fully support the statement of the spokesman of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia dated February 14 which clarified the firm determination of the Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces to fight to the last to protect at any cost the valuable cultural relics left over by the ancestors and the population in this district and smash the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique, to occupy the Ankor district and the temple.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists who suffer serious setbacks in face of the heroic war of resistance of the Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces, are killing a large number of defenceless people by mobilizing many air piratecies including their "B-52" strategic bombers and bombing peaceful buildings, the statement points out: The barbarous bombing of the historic remains in Ankor and the plot of genocide operation against the people in this district are a link in these criminal acts of the scoundrels.

All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are the most heinous enemy of mankind's civilization and progress, who commit without hesitation any barbarous criminal act to attain their aggressive end.

The Korean people sternly denounce with towering indignation the vandalic scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to destroy the Ankor Temple which is not only the most precious national cultural inheritance of the fraternal Cambodian people but also a valuable cultural wealth of mankind.

With no desperate attempt can the U.S. imperialist aggressors subdue the Cambodian people who have risen as one for a just cause, or save their puppets from the imminent doom.

The Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces enjoying the full support and encouragement of the revolutionary people and the peace-loving people of the whole world will surely liberate the whole country and attain final victory under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State.

The statement stresses in conclusion that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will actively support and encourage with might and main in the future, too, the fraternal Cambodian people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

Statement of Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry

We Resolutely Condemn the U.S. Imperialists for Their New Barbarous Bombing Raids on Vietnamese People

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 22 denouncing the U.S. imperialists' renewed barbarous bombing raids on the Vietnamese people.

The statement points out that the U.S. imperialists have brought several aircraft-carriers and scores of "B-52" strategic bombers into the area around Viet Nam to launch air raids, biggest in the recent few years, on heavily populated areas of South Viet Nam and commit indiscriminate bombing of the area north of the 17th parallel.

The new, savage bombing raids on North Viet Nam by U.S. imperialism are a grave encroachment upon the security and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and an outright challenge to the world peace-loving people who strongly demand an immediate end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina, the statement notes, and says:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely condemn with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists for their new barbarous bombing raids on the Vietnamese people and fully support the February 17 statement and earlier statements issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in denunciation of the crimes of the scoundrels.

Of late the U.S. imperialists are trying to postpone the Paris conference on Viet Nam for an indefinite period of time, while perpetrating more vicious new acts of war against the Vietnamese people. This clearly shows that they are obstinately scheming to achieve their aggressive aim against Viet Nam and Indochina by means of war under the signboard of "peace."

Today the Vietnamese people are gallantly waging the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation with the firm determination to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys out of South Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina to the last one, joining hands with the brotherly Laotian and Cambodian peoples.

The Korean people standing firm on the same side of the trench against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, will as ever actively support and encourage the fraternal Vietnamese people with might and main till they win final victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In conclusion the statement emphasizes:

The U.S. imperialists must accept the February 2 statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam which clarified a just way for the solution of the Viet Nam question, stop barbarous bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and get out of this area without delay, taking with them all their aggressor troops and troops of their satellites and puppets and all the lethal weapons.

Second and Third Working-level Meetings of Preliminary Talks

between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The second working-level meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations for elaborating on the agenda of the full-dress talks, which had been arranged at the active proposal of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held on February 24 in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

The spokesman of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said that the exchange of opinions for elaborating on the agenda of the full-dress talks continued at the second working-level meeting.

The third working-level meeting was held on February 28 at Panmunjom.

According to an announcement of the spokesman of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the working-level officials of the two sides continued at that day's sitting to exchange views on elaborating on the agenda-items for the full-dress talks and agreed to hold the fourth working-level meeting on March 6.

National Holiday of the Moroccan People

The Moroccan people greet their national holiday which falls on March 3.

On this occasion the Korean people send warm congratulations to the Moroccan people.

The independence of Morocco in March 1956 opened a new vista in the struggle of her people for creating a new life.

But the colonialists disliked Morocco's independence from the very beginning.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, pointed out:

"Imperialism is making desperate attempts to retain its former positions and regain its lost ground." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 538.)

Even after the independence of Morocco, the colonialists persisted in their manoeuvre to exploit and dominate her people, utilizing their economic footholds. The Moroccan people, however, unfolded a vigorous struggle against the aggressive scheme of the enemy and for consolidating their national independence and liquidating the aftermath of the vicious colonial rule.

Since their independence, the people of Morocco have built many new factories and developed the mining industry. A series of successes have been gained in the advancement of agriculture through land reclamation, irrigation, diversified farming, dam construction, etc., and considerable progress has also been made in the Africanization of education.

The Moroccan people render support to the Arab and African peoples in their anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle and anti-Israeli struggle.

The Korean people greatly rejoice over the successes gained by the Moroccan people since their independence and support their just struggle and stand.

The Korean people treasure the friendly relations with the Moroccan people and will actively strive for further developing them.

The Korean people heartily wish the Moroccan people greater success in their struggle for independent development of the country.

Desperate Efforts of South Korean Puppets

The World Public Denounces the "State of Emergency" Clamours of the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

The wide public opinion of the world now strongly condemns and denounces the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, who, following their declaration of the "state of national emergency" in south Korea, have rigged up the "special law on measures for national security" and tens of other monstrous fascist laws and are intensifying the terrorist repression of the south Korean people and criminal manoeuvres for a new war provocation.

Despicable Act of Increasing Tension

The Chinese paper **Renmin Ribao** denounced the "state of emergency" declared by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on the plea of the "threat of aggression from the north" as a despicable act of deliberately aggravating tension in Korea.

Suran Sez Fernandez, Representative of the Colombian Revolutionary Organization in Cuba, said:

The Pak Jung Hi clique, the faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, recently clamoured about the "threat of aggression from the north" in an attempt to veil their treacherous criminal acts. Today the world knows it is not south Korea but the northern half of the Republic that is threatened with aggression.

Akahata, organ of the Japan Communist Party, wrote in its editorial:

"No matter how craftily it may stage the 'state of emergency,' the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime can never hide the unrest and discontent of the inhabitants in their lives. The declaration of the 'state of emergency' and subsequent measures they took will only sharpen contradictions between the Pak Jung Hi bandits and the people."

In an article headlined "What Is the State of Emergency Intended For?" a West German paper **Frankfurter Allgemeine** commented Pak Jung Hi was prompted to "declare the 'state of emergency' by his fear rather than any critical situation." Saying that "in our opinion the unrest in south Korea is mainly due to the country's economic difficulties and political corruption," an editorial of a Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun** exposed the heinous aim of forcibly passing another fascist "bill" at a recent puppet "national assembly" session.

Denouncing the declaration of the nonsensical "state of national emergency" by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as "desperate efforts of the puppet regime," an Algerian paper **El Moudjahid** declared that the clamour about the alleged "threat of aggression" on south Korea from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is in fact "the herald of a whole-sale repression" perpetrated by "the puppet regime in an attempt to cope with the disturbance in south Korea."

Challenge to the Peace-loving Peoples of the Whole World

The International Organization of Journalists, World Federation of Trade Unions, Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Industries, the Secretariat of Trade Unions International of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers and other international democratic organizations continue to strongly denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their "state of emergency."

The IOJ pointed out in its statement:

At a time when the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made important proposals for a peaceful settlement of the urgent national problems and is striving for their realization, the Pak Jung Hi clique are further reducing south Korea to a dirty den of reactionaries and the U.S. imperialist colony. The declaration of "state of emergency" and other manoeuvrings are a challenge to the peace-loving people and democratic forces of the whole world as well as the south Korean people. They once again prove that the south Korean "regime" is a military fascist dictatorship, the statement said.

It called upon the affiliated organizations and the progressive journalists of all continents to mobilize mass propaganda media and denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and support the proposals of the Government of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement also appealed to the progressive journalists of the world to actively join in the struggle to oppose the wicked propaganda and slanders of the reptile publications of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the reactionary press of the world misleading the world opinion and to expose the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, traitors to the nation, and their wirepullers, the U.S. imperialists in particular.

Li Jip

Traitor Stirs Up War Hysterics, Opposing Peaceful Reunification

In his "congratulatory message" given to the graduates of Seoul University on February 26, a report from south Korea says, traitor Pak Jung Hi blabbed again about the need to ward off the "threat of southward aggression" from the north, urging them to become the "forerunners in fostering national strength." A few days earlier, he struck up a clumsy "anti-communist" tune in the same vein before a gang of the "ex-soldiers association."

By kicking up such a row traitor Pak Jung Hi means to suppress the ever-growing tendency of the south Korean people towards the peaceful reunification and justify the fascistization of the socio-political life and war preparations his clique have been stepping up. At the same time, he seeks to instil the "anti-communist idea" into the south Korean youth and students, paralyze their spirit of fighting for democratic freedom and national reunification and hurl them at a criminal war as cannon fodders.

As widely known, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, advanced a proposal to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south and hold political negotiations between them, in his answers to the questions raised by the newsmen of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun.** And for its justness the proposal is evoking great repercussions among the south Korean people and forcefully inspiring them to the struggle for peaceful national reunification.

Nowadays the social circles and broad strata of the people in south Korea are actively supporting this just and fair proposal as a "patriotic and epoch-making programme precisely representing the national aspiration" and earnestly demanding that "the rulers of the south lose no time to take decisive step to respond to the proposal for a peace agreement and political negotiations between the north and the south." Such a tendency of the south Korean people towards the peaceful reunification is growing into the torrential current of the times no force can hold in check.

Driven in hot water, the puppet Pak Jung Hi is resorting to such fascist suppression as to mercilessly nip in the bud whatever trifle speech and action which go against the grain with them on the one hand and, on the other, is foolishly scheming to hoodwink the south Korean people and cover their criminal nature by harping on the hackneyed jargon about the "southward aggression" and the need "to foster real power."

The scoundrels are punishing many south Korean youth and students who have waged the just struggle for national reunification, by putting them to the murderous court on the groundless charge. They are press-ganging a large number of youth and students into the puppet army on the plea of making them the "forerunners in fostering national strength" and are imposing military drill on even middle school boys.

Facts show that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are dead set against the peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, persistently following the road of betraying the nation by keying up the tension in our country to a higher pitch and perpetuating the territorial split.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"If the south Korean puppet clique do not renounce the outdated way of thinking that they are following now but persist in the dirty act of betraying the country and the nation, going against the historical trend, they will not be able to find a way out."

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continue to follow the road of betrayal, going against the aspiration of the people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and against the trend of the times, they will never be able to escape the severe judgement by the people.

Pak Yong Ran

Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique Put out of Existence by Force Another 11 Periodicals

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on February 25 put out of existence by force 11 periodicals including the monthly magazine **the Educator**, according to a report from Seoul.

The gangsters commited this outrage under the fascist law called "law on the registration of newspapers and news agencies."

This was part of the repression committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the cloak of the so-called "state of emergency" against all the men of the press who refuse to become propaganda tools in the service of the puppet gang and against their activities.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet gang have openly added to the "law on special measures for national security" faked up after they proclaimed the "state of emergency" a provision on "controlling speech and the press" under the preposterous pretext of preventing acts of "fostering confusion in social order."

Now the puppets are in mad campaign to repress with increasing ferocity the press activities going against the grain with them, wielding the new "law on special measures" as well as the existing evil laws for placing a gag on the press.

We Condemn Brigandish Japanese Militarism

Aggressive "Kanghwado Treaty"

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, said as follows:

"...The Japanese militarists revived by U.S. imperialism openly reveal their wild design to invade our country again. The Japanese militarists, the 'shock force' of U.S. imperialism, are fully prepared to take part in an aggressive war against our country and are watching for a chance of aggression all the time." ("New Year Address, 1972," Eng. ed., p. 25.)

The Japanese militarists, steeped in overseas aggression, are now stepping up their manoeuvre for reinvasion of Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism and with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as a guide.

The machination of the Japanese militarists for the reinvasion of Korea at present indicates that their aggressive nature has never changed and that they are following in the footsteps of their predecessors in their aggression on Korea.

Ninety-six years ago, in February 1876, the Japanese militarists forced the feudal Korean government to conclude the shackling "Kanghwa-do treaty" with them. With this, they started to invade Korea in real earnest.

After the "Restoration of Meiji," a not thoroughgoing bourgeois reform effected in 1868, the Japanese militarists who had long dreamt of gobbling up Korea made her the first object in their overseas expansion and began stretching out their tentacles of aggression.

Having calculated to bring the feudal Korean government to terms with burglarious armed invasion, they came to Korea aboard warships on a number of occasions and perpetrated high-handed provocations in an attempt to invent an excuse for invasion. On September 12, 1875 they illegally infiltrated their warship "Unyo-maru" into the Straits of Kanghwa. At that time this area was the gateway to the capital of Korea and her most important strategic zone.

The Japanese militarists put marines into action, approached the Chojijin battery on Kanghwa-do Island all of a sudden and attacked it to seize it. Our soldiers mounted a counter-attack on the haughty aggressors simultaneously. This was a proper self-defence action of a sovereign state. But the most outrageous brigands pleaded this as a good excuse for their Korean aggression.

Under the pretext of "retaliatory attack" for "surprise attack," they launched a full-scale armed invasion which they had contemplated so long, waiting for a chance for it. They attacked the whole of Kanghwa-do Island for two days on end, committing monstrous atrocities—murder, arson, plunder and what not.

This was what they called the "Unyo-maru" incident.

Completely distorting the actual facts of this incident, they fanned up chauvinist aggressive sentiments at home on the one hand and, on the other, misled world public opinion, making it appear that Korea was to blame for the incident.

Afterwards, in January 1876 they dispatched to Korea their "delegates" led by Kurota, a fiendish militarist, on the preposterous ground that as the artillery bombardment against the "Unyo-maru" which hoisted the national flag of Japan was a "challenge to Japan," they accused Korea of her "crime." Further, on the plea of escorting them, they sent again to Korea several warships and transports carrying more than 800 aggressor troops.

Kurota, the rascal, ordered over 400 Japanese aggressor troops to land upon our shores and encircle the venue of negotiation. From the outset of negotiation he gave gangster-like utterances and produced the draft treaty they had arbitrarily worked out beforehand and forced the feudal Korean government to submit. He threateningly raved that they would unleash a war against Korea if the latter refuses to comply with their demand. This was a wanton action of samurais who totally ignored "diplomatic practice."

Thus in February 1876 the "Korea-Japan friendship treaty" or the "Kanghwa-do treaty" was signed.

The treaty is full of aggressive and robber-like provisions openly encroaching upon and violating Korea's sovereignty. It is provided for in the treaty that the Korean government shall open Pusan and two other ports for Japanese merchants and designate their settlements. It also stipulates that Japan shall be entitled to make a survey of the Korean coasts and draw up marine charts at will and provides for the extraterritorial rights of Japan—as for the crime committed by the Japanese in Korea, the Korean government shall not deal with the case according to Korean law but the Japanese consul shall handle it entirely according to Japanese law.

This treaty afforded an opportunity and condition for the Japanese militarists to invade Korea on a full-fledged scale. The treaty proved to be the initial step towards the opening of the door of Korea to the avaricious European and American capitalist powers.

It was wholly with the active support of U.S. imperialism that in those days the Japanese militarists, while behaving brazenfacedly and making insolent outpourings, could impose the unequal treaty upon the feudal Korean government.

Out of an ulterior motive to use the Japanese militarists as a guide to aggression on Korea, the U.S. imperialists delivered large quantities of war supplies and weapons to them, gave them all sorts of "advices" and stimulated them in every possible way so that they could invade Korea.

Here is a case in point. When Inoue, Japan's acting chief delegate, was leaving for Korea to attend the "Korea-Japan talks," the then U.S. Minister in Japan handed him a book "Short History of Perry's Expedition to Japan" written by a reactionary U.S. historian, the book introducing, among other things, such nefarious methods of aggression as: "When the other party asks you to go back, you need enter a step further. Especially, to adopt an extremely ferocious method is a key to success." And he told him that if he behaved in Korea as written in the book, he would no doubt "succeed."

This was the way the Japanese militarists set their foot in Korea for aggression with the backing of U.S. imperialism. After that, they harshly exploited and plundered the Korean people, imposing all descriptions of untold misfortunes and sufferings upon them for nearly half a century. Today the Japanese militarists, intensifying their collusion and tie-up with the U.S. imperialists, openly betray their black-hearted intention to swallow up Korea again.

It is nobody's secret that the Japanese militarists made our country the first target of attack in their overseas aggression and already worked out even adventurous war plans and that they declared the whole of Korea a zone of their operations and are pushing forward preparations for war against the northern half of the Republic.

While clamouring about the "forestalling attack" against our country, Sato, the boss of Japanese militarism, unhesitatingly reveals their criminal plot to ignite a war together with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Today Japanese militarism is a grave menace to the peace in our country and other Asian countries and a source of the outbreak of a new war there, and the danger of Japanese militarism is growing day after day.

The criminal history of the Japanese militarists on Korean aggression can never repeat itself.

The time has changed. Korea of today is not the Korea of yesterday.

Our people rallied closely as one around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, have an invincible might enough to decisively beat off any armed invasion of the imperialist aggressors and firmly defend the independence and security of their country, and they are resolved to fight to annihilate the enemy.

The Japanese militarists must look straight at the reality of today and must not act rashly.

If they take the course of aggression and war, oblivious of the lesson of history, they will perish in the flame they themselves kindle.

The Korean people will decisively frustrate the aggression and war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemies, and the treacherous machinations of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese stooges, and certainly accomplish the historic cause of the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Pak Hae Chon

Cartoon by Ko In Hong

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